REGISTERED No. L—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,194.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 [illegible] As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and every subsequent do. ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SCOOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

			May 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	30
„ Carwar	17	„ Negapatam	31
„ Narrakel	21	Cuconada	June. 1
„ Aleppy	21	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Negapatam	27	„ Point Palmyras	4
„ Pondicherry	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the terms of those Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GULADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSHEHR	2
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Gwadur	20	„ Fao	2
„ Jask	22	„ Bushire	4
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	5
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	7
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Fao	30	„ Muscat	10
Arrive BUSHEHR	31	„ Kurrachee	1
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, as above on THURSDAY, the 13th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Harnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingoria.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 18th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Harnee.	Vingoria;
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Indefinite Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half rate.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodations, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 18TH MAY.

THE S. S. TEVIOT, W. C. Nisbet, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and is expected to make the passage as usual in 21 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
OR
W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 30th April 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	May. 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Pearins	2939	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1984	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brook	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2283	300	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3686	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and inscribed previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 12, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the office's receipt for which is not issued in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.

A large Selection of China and Japanese Cabinets and Curios will be sold at a special Auction at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction Rooms, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 14th May at 2 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Mahogany grand square piano by "C. B. Schroder," a handsome English-built Brougham by "Lauri and Marner," a strong grey Brougham horse, plants, &c., at Kamballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of C. Noukz, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French Polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Handsome English-built Minia ure Oliver Brougham by Thorn, a Serviceable Grey Horse, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of N. Bandie, Esq. The same comprises rich drawing-room suites, dining-room, breakfast and dessert services, bar plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, cruet frames, tea and coffee urns and kettle and spirit lamps, ice pitcher, tea tray, waiter, tea set, butter pot, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated bended plate and spoons, case and cutlery for 12 persons, cut glass decanters, table appointments, handsome French polished furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 4 pieces, Austrian dining room chairs, arm chairs, couch, lounge, pier and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, cane reation sofas, English corner whatnots, Tucker's plated double light argand lamps, handsome bedsteads, four post bedsteads, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and shaving glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers with book cases, a valuable collection of chromolithographs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built light office Brougham by Thorn.
A Grey Brougham Horse.
A set of English Fitted Mounted Lamps.
1 Milch Cow and Calf.
A handsome English built light office Brougham by Thorn.
A Grey Brougham Horse.
A set of English Fitted Mounted Lamps.
1 Milch Cow and Calf.
Lady's and Gentlemen's saddle, Child's perambulator, &c.
Cabal guns are published, and the property, &c., is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable Surgical Instruments.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

Sir Cause of surviceable surgical instruments.

The above cases will be on view from Saturday, the 15th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and English Mahogany 10 Feet polished and finally open carved Bla k wood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and glassware, a first class Rosewood grand Square Piano by Schroder & Sons, a Portuguese, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a Handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a wagonette by "Collett & Co.," an English built bay gy by "Silk and Sons," a pair of Chesnut Horses over 15-1 about 5 and 7 years, 2 Grey Mares 14-3½ about 5 and 6 years, a grey mare extremely fast, 5 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles &c. at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence as the above-mentioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A. Blaschecz, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1875.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1875

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following Agents:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Shorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Amaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo).....Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egmtpoors.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT MACULLA, ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 700 H. P., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 486 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knotts on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the

TRINACRIA	3,107 Tons,	424 H.P.,	about 6th June.
EUROPA	2,277 „	424 „	„ 27th June

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1875.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, Two of Howard's latest improved BOILERS with all the necessary Fittings and spare Tubes, of 30 H.P. each, in three Sections of 6'12" by 9" Tubes.

Specially adapted for up-country use as very easy of transport. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned,

FORBES & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.—On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Share Bazaar, by order and on account of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, and at the risk of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, the Mortgagor, the following, viz:—

Nos. 542 and 568-996—10 Shares Mazagon Company.
Nos. 567-996—100 Shares Mazagon Spinning Company.

The above Shares will be sold in lots of 10 each to the highest bidder, and 50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of STORES to the FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED), and the ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED), will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20th May 1875. For particulars apply at the Offices. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8.

PUBLIC MARKETS OF BOMBAY.—The Undersigned hereby notifies that he has instructed Messrs. MEHLER, JOHNSTON and Co. to put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, the right to collect the FEES paid in the Public Markets by the Squatters and others who deal in Fruit, Vegetables, Fish and articles of various kinds, and who pay daily Fees.

The rate of Fees paid in each Market together with particulars of the number of Stalls in each for the last three years, and information as to the terms of sale, can be ascertained at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, or at the Municipal Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets. The sale will take place on 19th inst., at 3 P.M., and THURSDAY, the 20th instant, in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

The right to collect the Fees will extend from the 1st June to the 31st December next, and the collection in each Market will be put up for sale separately.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th May 1875.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

GERMAN WINES.

Hocks.		Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs.	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN		40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)		30 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH		36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM		30 0	...
NIERSTEIN		25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM		24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)		22 0	...
LAUBENHEIM		16 0	9 0

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING	Rs.	30 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING		32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL		36 0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)		32 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE		27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE			13 0
WINNINGEN		20 0	10 8

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it requires the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effect remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham & Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BACHELOR can have very comfortable accommodation (TWO ROOMS) with a FAMILY in Middle Colaba. Apply to X., *Gazette*.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN, or a married COUPLE. Two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply Q., *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—FRESH supplies of OILMANSTORES, WINES, &c., have just arrived. Orders promptly attended to.

Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th May 1875.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgange, via Lickree Gully.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following first-class WINES from the "St. Hubert" Vineyard.

HERMITAGE (Red) } Quarts Rs. 16; Pints Rs. 9 per doz.
CHASSELAS (White) }

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	...Rs.	14 per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	...	... „	18 „ „
Chateau Lecville	...	... „	22 „ „
Chateau Lafte	...	... „	26 „ „
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	... „	15 „ „
Liebfraumilch	...	... 20	„ „
Marcobrunner	...	... „	25 „ „
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			
Ditto		„ 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

WINES,

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs.	30
White Dry Silery	„	38
Carte Blanche	„	45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS

Carte Blanche	Rs.	30
Cabinet, very superior	„	36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co. BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs.	9
Christoly	„	10
Lormont	„	12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„	15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped ...Rs. 24 per dozen.
L. BACHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5, 8 annas per doz.

Expected Shortly.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., RAMPART ROW.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, and Jars, with and without lock Taps, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations:—

	Per Jar. 4 gallons.	Octave. 13½ gallons.	Quarter Cask. 27 gallons.	Bhd. 54 gallons.
WHITE SEAL	Rs. 27-8	Rs. 81-0	Rs. 162-0	Rs. 324
YELLOW SEAL	„ 31-8	„ 101-4	„ 202-8	„ 405
VINO DE PASTO	„ 33-8	„ 101-4	„ 202-8	„ 405
VINO FINO	...	„ 122-0	„ 244-0	„ 488
VINO PURO	„ 43-12	„ 135-0	„ 270-0	„ 540

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are most convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ extra, or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½ extra.

The above quotations are subject to 7½ per cent. discount for cash accompanying order; while to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

"VERY IMPORTANT" TO HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a Special Department for their Celebrated **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea, The Mediterranean, and the Continent of Europe.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17	0
Overland do	25	0
Warm do	35	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0
Pyjamas	6	0
Oxford Shirts	36	0
White do	22	8
Flannel do		
Shrunk	49	0
Silk and Wool	42	0
Under Vests	14	0
Do. Pants	14	0
Sleeping Suits, each	17	8
Cardigan Jackets	9	8
Lamb Skin Waistcoats	10	8
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0
Serge Shirts	6	8
Sailor's Knot	1	12

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Hats	5	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12
Best Linen do.	6	
Cambric Handkerchiefs	1	8
Cotton Socks	0	8
Warm do.	15	8
Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12
Best Alpaces Umbrellas	6	8
Flannel per pair	0	12
Pillow Cases, each	1	4
Mosquito Quilts	2	8
Wool Down Quilts	18	0
Blankets, each	9	8
Horse Rugs	15	0
Scotch Mauds	from 15	0
Waterproof Sheeting per Yard	0	8
Toilet Covers, each	0	14

	Rs.	a.
Fitted Dressing Pouches	27	0
Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12	8
	23	0
Solid Leather Trunks	42	0
Extra Large do.	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Best Hide Gladstone	35	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier Bags	6	12
Soiled Linen do	4	12
Money Belts	3	8
Operators Boxes	10	8
Leather Purses	2	0
Despatch Boxes, Patent	12	0
Cork Mattresses	10	8
English Feather Pillows	7	8
Horse Hair do.	4	8
Travelling do.	2	0
Air Pillows	2	8
Canvas Shoes per pair	4	8
Leather Slippers	4	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Baths	30	0
Forming Trunk	3	8
Bath Sponges, large	2	8
Sponge Bags	2	0
Soap Boxes, Metal	1	0
Shoe Trees Tablets for	1	0
Marine Soap do.	0	12
Tooth Brushes	0	10
Tooth Brush Cases	0	12
Nail Brushes	0	12
Cloth Brushes	3	8
Hat Brushes	1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
Pocket, in Leather Case	1	0
Shoe Horns	1	0
Overland Chairs, Best	6	0
Hand Mirrors	2	0
Best Eau de Cologne	3	8
Tooth Paste	1	4
Playing Cards	1	0

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the well known PREMISES in Rampart Row, now in the occupation of the Bombay Club. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable newly-built HOUSE in Middle Colaba, with three Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room, Dining-room and a spacious Verandah, all facing the sea on the west side. Drawing-room and Verandah chi-painted, water laid on. The house is matted throughout and commands a charming view of Malabar Hill. For Rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

EVERY EVENING.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS"

WITH

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. CHARLES CURREY has proceeded on leave to England. Undersigned has TAKEN CHARGE of the OFFICE of AGENT of the above-named Company.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Acting Agent and Chief Resident Engineer,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 11th May 1875.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 13th May, 1875, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March, 1875, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors

COMMERCIAL NTELLIGENCE

WEDESDAY EVENING, 12TH MAY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed even duller than it opened, the sales, which in the morning promired 10,000, only reaching 8,000 bales. Spot prices are still nominally unaltered, but in arrivals Reuter quotes an apparent decline of 1/16d, although the figure given for Good Fair Dhollera May-June shipment, Capes, is seller's price, buyers offering 1/16d less. The American figures now stand as follows:— This morning's market opened quiet but steady probable sales 10,000 bales imports 5,000.

	1875	1874	1873
Four days' receipts	10,000	13,000	21,000
" Exports to U. K.	8,000	10,000	26,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were quiet at unchanged prices. General produce is unaltered in every way.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 102¼.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been particularly quiet. Rates have not moved either way, but there are still very few bills offering and an equally limited demand for Bank Bills. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 9 31-32d.	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	ls. 10 7-16d	"
Credits 3 do	ls. 10 7-16d.	"
Documents 3 do	ls. 10 15-32d.	"

On Calcutta demand bills have been sold at 1 discount, but we have not heard of anything being done in 60 days' sights. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady, quotations being quite nominal.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm and, as a rule, prices are higher. For Bank of Bombay there is some enquiry at an advance of 1 per cent. Mofussil Press shares are firmer. Spinning and Weaving shares are also stronger and generally the turn higher.

COTTON continues remarkably dull, partly in sympathy with home advices and in part owing to the low quality of stocks on the spot. Dholleras, of which the bulk of our arrivals now consist, is most disappointing, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining selection under previous contracts. Receipts yesterday were 4,993 bales, making 43,931 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are very dull. Steamers find cargo but slowly at £1-12 6; whilst sailing vessels are most depressed, Iron ships being quoted at £1-15 and Wood at £1 12-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are also same in every way—no demand to speak of and values quite unaltered.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Semi. value pah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.		Cash Sales ps Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	75 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
80,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	20
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	1000	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all	12 6s.	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	50	Albert Co. Kurrachee	990
100	500	all	185 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	600
250	1,000	200	000	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
156	17,000	11,000	200 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,400
375	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
155	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	560
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,325
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
1,250	1,000	all	32½ p.c.	Carwar Company	850
320	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	130
500	1,500	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,140
200	5,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	2,700
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,300
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,00	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
1125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	440
1000	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Coand Co	1,500
120	...	1,500	200 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,000
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co	540
400	500	70	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	420
107	10,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjaub Colton Press Co., Limited	800
156	850	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-24	9 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	246
.....	£20	16 3 14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	69 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£18	19-6-15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Freer Land & PierCo. Ld.	105
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Maragon Land	700
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	100	Alexandra pinning	1,350
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,850
800	1,000	all	...	Bhowanipur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,085
24	150	150	10	Broach Mills	...
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	980
2,800	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,310
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,063
1,800	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,047
756	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jamraj Sailoo Mills	1,100
.....	...	900	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,100
	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	50 p.c.	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
504	1,000	98	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date Liquidation			
.....	9	1191	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,00	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	140 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	200	27 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,153	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics Build'g Co.	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Thracher & Co	395
.....	2500	all	40	Vizagas Patent Slip Co	25

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 9th May 1875.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	43,263 0 0
Merchandize	1,39,660 0 0
Telegraph	492 0 0
Total Rs.	1,83,365 0 0

Corresponding week in April 1874.
Open 428½ Miles.

Coaching	54,551 0 0
Merchandize	1,27,156 0 0
Earth Trans	1,926 0 0
Telegraph	715 0 0
Total Rs.	1,83,718 0 0
Increase Rs.	147 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP BEAU UAMBIA, 1,178 tons, Captain W. McCann, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,285 bales cotton and 5,400 cwts linseed.

THE SHIP GREENOCK, 1,224 tons, Captain W. Walker will sail today for New York, with a cargo of 33,750 cwts. linseed, 45 bale bales wool, 25 cwts. coffee, and 54 cwts. turmeric.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. ARGUS, 1,132 tons, Captain G. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Best, Lieutenant Asborne, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Taylor.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (May 9th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Sherry, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Rogers, and, and two hundred and eighty-seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Punjaub (s)	St-venson	Carwar, May 9.
	arout (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Apr 16.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Prince Victor	Baillie	Rangoon.
	Benton	Sillos	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Greenock, Walker, to Newyork.
Ship Beau Uambia, McCann, to Liverpool,

The Steamer Punjaub, to Coast & Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
7 Hindostan (s) ..... De Smidt ..... Hong Kong, April 20.
St. Parnock ..... Grosart ..... London, 7my.
8 Thales (s) ..... Young ..... Hong Kong, April 20.
May. DEPARTURES.
7 Agenor ....
8 Almora (s) ....
Chyebasa (s) ....
Enterp ise (s) ....
Arethusa ....

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVAL.
8 Khedive (s) ..... Calcutta.
May. DEPARTURE.
9 Khedive (s) ..... Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Palestine s, 12 casks paints, Joseph Soares.
Navarino s, 220 bundles nail rod iron, Abdoolally Gulamo Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Palestine s, 25 boxes tin plates, Ebram Morbhoy.
Strathclyde s, 1 case boots, Dossabhoy Framjee.
Navarino s, 75 casks sho's, Mahomedally Lookmanje; 12 packages hard ware: Allibhoy Tyabjee.
Macedonia s, 7,633 bundles hoop, Mooljee Jaith & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etrickdale, 300 bales cotton, W Nichl and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Grampion, 50 bales cotton Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Centurion, 750 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.
Saraguay, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Blair Athol, 123 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 809 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Stawell Browne, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 250 bales cotton, C Pitamb r.
Sadrieghan, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Lady Lycett s, 70 bales cotton, N Sobnderjee; 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Bellona s, 150 bales cotton, H Thaver and Co.
Long Shaw s, 200 bales cotton, Peel Cowsjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 52 bales cotton, N Tejpall; 106 bales cotton, P Dewjee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 52 bales cotton, D Doosa; 30 bales wool, J Premjee.
Palestine s, 55 bales cotton, A Veerjee; 250 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 37 bales cotton, M Vizbookhan; 66 bales cotton, C Heerjee & Co; 3 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 700 bales cotton, L Ramdayall; 45 bales wool, Moty Jothany.
Mercoonia s, 45 wool, G Purnotum, 2,0 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, M Nurastwanjee and Co; 105 bales cotton, V Luxmon; 4,800 cwts wheat, H A H Esmo; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Celia s, 105 cwts coir yarn, T Khetsee; 104 bales cotton, J Jawachund; 50 bales cotton, K Bhattar; 100 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.

FOR LONDON.

Teviot s, 51 bales skins, F M C A Salay and Co; 57 cwts coir yarn, s s Narrelwals; 22 cwts olibanum, M Jowraj.
Woodburn s, 30 drums mineral writer, Ahmedabad Cotton Mill; 32 bales skins, C Esmail and Co; 1,753 cwts linseed, Forbes and Co.
Ardenlea, 830 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Ganges s 400 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Emanuel, 515 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Irwell, 850 cwts pepper, Vinsay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Potomac s, 821 bags coffee, James Mackintosh & Co; 800 cwts wheat, and 600 cwts seed, Finlay Scott and Co: 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda s, 75 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baroda s, 50 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dido s, 1 pot sandlewood oil, Brieto Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido s, 50 cwts turmerick, 42 cwts dry ginger and 3 pcls rosa oil, M M Mieree.
Baroda, 31 cwts indigo, H Behaney.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Majestic, 45,907 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s, 275 slat s tin, C Nanjee; 48 bundles sharkins, C Bhimjee; 46 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, J Lalljee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Fife, Col, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Merriman, Col, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona

MAY 10.

Glasfurd, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

MAY 11.

Perkins, Surg Major, Bengal 5th Regt N L I, on sick leave, from Meerut.

MAY 12.

MacIvor, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Mhow

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Fife, Col, Bombay Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Glasfurd, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 8.)

During the absence on privilege leave of Capt G Strahan, R E, Deply Supt, in charge of No 7, or Rajputana and Simla Topographical Survey, Lieut E P Leach, R A, as Supt, attached to that Party, will assume temporary charge, with effect from the 16th inst.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Thomas Campbell, to be Proby Asst Surveyor of the 4th Grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Mr H E Thompson, a Supt of the 2nd grade is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from the 14th June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, under rule 10 (a), and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days under 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr A D Hill, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privte leave for three months under Section 91 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th April 1875.

Mr C T Davis, Chief Clerk, has obtained privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days on full pay.

Mr A S Gasper, Asst Eng, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for five months from the 23rd of April 1875

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr J H Kenyon, Sub-Engr, Umballa Division, Military Works is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr J Hurst, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, is granted six months' sick leave from 10th March 1875.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Lieut J W Thurburn, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd Rewajpindee Division, Military Works, from the 1st of May, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J Nicholls is temporarily appointed to the P W D as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Director of Revenue's State Railways.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, P W D, Mr W J Galwey, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted six months' special leave under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State, and fifteen days' subsidiary leave from the date he may avail himself of the save.

Mr H Clutterbuck, Junior, is temporarily appointed to the P W D as an Overseer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 13th April 1875, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

With reference to Govt of Bombay, Mil Dept, Notification No 269 of the 6th April 1875, Lieut Col J Bonse, R E, Suptdg Engr 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted fifteen days' subsidiary leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr C E S Youngshusband, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Office of Engr-in-C to the Jhelum Bridge Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1875.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J E Grewcock, Sub-Engr, Lower Sind Di trict is granted three months' leav on medical certificate in extension of that granted him in this Office Notification No 288 of 14th Dec 1874.

Maj K A Jopp, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Engr-in-C's Office to that of the Bengal Govt, Mooltan Dist.

The following transfer has been made by Supg Engr, Lower Sind District:—

Mr F C Anjier, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, from the Mehar to the Kotree Division.

Mr T Tuson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Rungpore Branch Division, is allowed five months leave (three months to study the language and two months privilege) from 15th June next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E J Newville, Act, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted one year's furlough with subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Sections 7 and 10 respectively, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Maj A E Wilkinson, R A, Asst Commr of the 1st grade in Oudh, to be Cantont Mag of Lucknow, vice Lieut-Col W Smith retired.

Mr C W McMinn, C S, Asst Commr of the 2nd grade, to be Asst Commr of the 1st grade, vice Maj Wilkinson.

Mr H H Butts, Assist Commr of the 3rd grade, to be Assist Commr of the 2nd grade, vice Mr McMinn.

Mr L McIver, of the Madras Civil Service, Assist Commr of the 2nd grade, and Offg Assist Secy to the C Commr, British Burma, to officiate as Town Magistrate of Rangoon, 2nd grade, during the absence of Capt R C Evanson or until further orders.

Mr E J simkinson, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assist Commr of the 3rd grade, and Offg 1st Assist Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, to officiate as Assist Secy to the C Commr of British Burma, during the absence of Lieut C B Cooke or until further orders.

Maj W W Pemberton, Deputy Commr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, pending the return from furlough of Lieut Col A G Duff.

Mr A F Millett, C S, Assist Commr of the 2nd grade in Oudh, to officiate as settlement officer, Fyzabad, during the absence of Mr M L Ferrar, or until further orders.

The services of Surg Maj J Dougall, M D, offg Sen Medl officer at Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr J B N Hennessey, Deputy Supt, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed, subject to the approval of the Secy of State, furlough for one year under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th April 1875.

Lieut T H Holdich, R E, Assist Supt, 1st grade, Topographical Surveys, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Supt, 2nd grade vice Capt R V Riddell, R E, who proceeded to Europe on furlough on the forenoon of the 20th March.

Mr R H C Whitehill, Assist Conse of Forests in the N W Provinces, is transferred to British Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H Ex the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that the name of the Officers composing the Mission to His Majesty to King of Burma be published in the "Gazette of India, viz:—

Sir T D Forsyth, C B, K C S I, Envoy on the part of the Viceroy and Govr Genl of India; Lieut-Col H T Dunean, Madras S C Member of the Mission; Capt T H Forsyth, H M's 42nd Foot, Secy.

With references to Notification No 1619 G of the 21st July 1874, Mr F Henvey is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Surgn R Caldecott, of the Bombay Medl Estabt, to the Offg medical charge of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, vice Surgn D F Keegan on furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Atkinson, a Probationer in the Financial Dept, is posted to the Office of the Comptl Gen with effect from the 18th April 1875 the date from which his services have been replaced by the Govt of Bengal at the disposal of the Govt of India.

H Ex the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Maj M H Heathcote, Assist Qr Mr Genl to officiate as 1st Assist Qr Mr Genl during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut-Col C M MacGregor, or until further orders.

Capt R H Grant, Dep Assist Qr Mr Genl, to officiate as Assist Qr Mr Genl, vice Maj Heathcote.

Capt E D Fisher, of the 4th Hussars, to officiate as Dep Assist Qr Mr Genl, vice Capt Grant.

M J H A Little, Dep Assist Qr Mr Genl, to officiate as Assist Qr Mr Genl, vice Capt E F Chapman, proceeded on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Lieut C Roberts, of the 72nd Foot, to officiate as Deputy Assist Qr Mr Genl, vice Maj Little.

Sub Col John Robinson, attached to the Peshawar Arsenal, is allowed leave of absence for eight months from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Murree on medl certificate.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

H Ex the Gvr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut R F Cambier, Subdl, No 4 Horse Light Field Battery, and Offg Comdt No 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Comdt, vice Lieut Col H Biden, retired.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medl certificate:—

Surg William Flood Marray, M D, of the Medical Dept,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note 1).

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) Robert Davidson, of the Bl S C, Assist Commsy Genl, 1st class, for eighteen months under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt of Bengal dated the 27th April 1875, the services of Surg W E Griffiths, late temporary Civil Surg of Jalpaiguri, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Supernumerary Surg Maj Charles Peter Costello, of the Medl Depart, is brought on the Estabt of Surg Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Lieut-Col Charles Henry Barchard, C B, of the Bl S C, 2nd Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, for two years under Rule XIV, clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Capt Martin James Moore, of the Genl List, Cavy, Adjt, 12th Bl Cavy, for two years six days on private affairs under Rules IX and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Walter Mo land Story, of the Genl List, Infantry, Assist Engr, Kandahar Military Work Branch, Dept P W, for eighteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G G O, N 1270 of the 15th Dec 1872, appointing Maj Genl C T Chamberlain, C S I, of the Ben S C, to be Pre of the Stud Commission, and G G O, No 688 of the 24th Aug 1874 appointing him to the divisional staff of the Army, Maj-Genl Chamberlain's services are re lased at the disposal of H Ex the C-in-C to enable him to assume his command.

With reference to G G O, No 483 of this date, H Ex the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Maj Gen S J Browne, C B, V C, of the Bl S C to be President of the Stud Commission in succession to Maj-Gen Chamberlain, ex.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Sikh Infy.—Cap C C Brownlow, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in C mmand and Wing Officer, vice Capt A G Ross, proceeded on furlough to Europe, end during the period Maj H C P Rice may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Cap A F Lambe, Gr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Cap C C Brownlow, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Cap A G Ross, or until further orders.

Lie 1 C J S Whitnall, 2nd Wing Sabin, on probation, to officiate as Adj vice Cap C C Brownlow, or until further orders.

Depy Surgn Genl T E White, M D, CB, appointed to the Bengal Establishment, having reported his arrival at Bombay from England on the 15th March 1875, is brought on the strength of the Administrative staff of the Brit Medl Service in Bengal, vice Deputy Surgn Genl A Murdoch, M D, whose tour of service has expired.

Mr White is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Lucknow Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

M J G Furnivall, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Northern Bengo State Railway, is promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from 17th March 1875.

Mr C H Masters, Acct, 4th grade, on probation in the Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to the Est of Clerks on the Holkar State Railway.

Mr Bhicajee Cowasjee is appointed an Acct, 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Neemuch State Railway.

Mr G S Duff, offg Asst Commr, Indus and Fakhikund Railway Accounts, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 1st May 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Maj J P Steel, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Bengal, is placed on special duty with the Govt of India with the rank of Ex Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the date of his making over charge of the Office of Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept to Mr A B Sampson.

The follow ng extract from Military Dept G G O No 71, dated 15th Jan 1875, is published for information and guidance.

It should be understood that the emoluments (exclusive of pay proper Rs 182-10) of Majors of R A and Engrs in receipt of staff salaries in the P W Dept are still subject to the maximum limits laid down in Appendix D of the Public Works Code.

Mr C Kinnear, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, on the Estbl under the Director of State Railways, is per-anently appointed to the P W Dept in that grade.

In continuation of P W Dept Notification No 180, dated 17th April 1875, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following ch nges of rank in the Engr Est under the Director of State Railways:—

The promotion of Mr F R Upcott, A sist Engr 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, to the temporary rank of Ex Engr 4th grade, to date from 10th Sept 1874, vice Savi:—

The promotion of Mr C V MacIvor, Assist Engr 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, to the temporary rank of Ex Engr 4th grade, to date from 1st Oct 1874, vice Rennie.

Mr M L Hankinson, Assist Engr 2nd grade, Holkar State Railway, to be Tempy Assist Engr, 1st grade, from 3rd Oct 1874, vice Lincke.

Mr W H Spoit, Tempy Ex Engr 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permanently promoted to that grade from 17th Nov vice Savi.

In consequence of the reversion of Mr J L Gallott to his substantive grade of Ex Engr, 1st grade on the afternoon of the 8th Feb 1875, the undermentioned of the following officers will cease from that date:—

Mr A L Pinhey, Tempy Ex Engr, 1st grade; Lieut G F O Boughey, R E, Tempy Ex En r 2nd grade; Mr W C Rendle, Temp Ex Engr 3rd grade. Mr C V MacIvor, Temp Exe Engr 4th grade; and Mr J F E Spring, Temp Assist Engr 1st grade.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 17 ...	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M
Kurrachee	" 14 ...	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 14 ...	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	" 29 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	June 1 ...	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	June 4 ...	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 4 ...	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

Canton and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Monday ..... May 13	Monday ..... May 35
	" ..... June 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... May 29. 3 P.M.

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

COLLEN—May 6th, at 3, Harrington Street, the wife of Lieut. R. H. Collen, 3rd Regt. Bengal Cavy, of a son.
O'SHAUGHNESSY—May 3rd, at Tranquebar, the wife of Mr J O'Shaughnessy, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HALL—ARMIT—May 6th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Forbes Hall, to Catherine Armit.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

WHILS Ameer Shere Ali has been more fortunate than he could have hoped to be in Western Afghanistan, where he has gained possession without bloodshed of the strong fortress of Herat, the seat of Yakoob Khan's power, driving that prince's adherents into exile, he seems to be meeting with unexpected opposition in his attempts to bring into subjection the disaffected tribes of the Eastern border, between Jellalabad and the British frontier. Nowroz Khan, of Lalpoora, who has lately by his caravan robberies closed against traders the passes between the Punjab and Afghanistan, and who is now reported to have gained a victory over the troops sent against him by the Ameer under the command of the Governor of Jellalabad, has a double reason for taking up arms against Shere Ali. In the first place, if he is, as we understand him to be, the uncle of Yakoob Khan, his relationship may lead him to sympathize with the princely victim of the Ameer's treachery. Relationship, however, does not count for much in the way of friendship in Afghanistan, where, on the contrary, among the Chiefs, the rule has always been to "bear, like the "Turk, no brother near the throne;" and, while the fate of Yakoob Khan may well have made Nowroz Khan hesitate to go to Cabul at the Ameer's invitation, we are inclined to ascribe his rebellion to another cause,—namely, to his dread of Shere Ali's centralizing policy, the aim of which is to break down the feudal power of the great chiefs who have hitherto been almost independent of their Sovereign at Cabul, and to substitute for their rule over wide districts that of lieutenant governors supported by troops of the regular army which the Ameer has succeeded in organizing. It is obvious that in a properly constituted and decently governed kingdom there could be no place for a freebooter like the Chief of Lalpoora. This Mohmund Chief is able, from the position of Lalpoora on the left bank of the Cabul river, to "stimulate the refractory spirit of the Khy-"bereen" and give the Khyber Pass a bad name amongst traders, and so to divert trade to the northern and more circuitous routes by which the Khyber Pass is turned, and on which toll can be taken by the Chief of Lalpoora from travellers and caravans proceeding to or from Jellalabad and Peshawur. The black mail levied by the Chief in this way has been estimated at Rs. 70,000 a year; and, if Shere Ali wishes to dry up the sources of this revenue by opening the Khyber to general traffic, no wonder Nowroz Khan makes a fight for his property. The Chief seems to have been unable, in the first instance, to make a stand against the Ameer's forces at Lalpoora; but, since he fled from his capital, he has evidently gained numerous adherents, and now that he has been victorious in battle, the whole border will acclaim him as its leader and champion. A warlike contemporary at Calcutta has already suggested that the British Government ought to assist the Ameer in putting Nowroz Khan down; and it seems likely enough that, without such intervention, there will be a renewal of civil war in Afghanistan and a disturbance for many years to come of India's trade with Central Asia. The object of our policy certainly ought to be to help any ruler at Cabul who is willing to keep the passes open and let trade be free; but we must be prepared, in such a case, to control the border tribes partly by means of subsidies and partly by well garrisoned forts. The Khyber could, with these aids, be made as safe for merchants as Oxford Street; and it is needless to insist on the military advantages the English Government would derive from the occupation of the principal passes from Central Asia into India. In the present state of Europe, when millions of men are kept constantly under arms, and the rulers of the great military monarchies of the Continent are incessantly engaged in forming fresh combinations to reverse or confirm the changes effected of late years in the distribution of power and territory, England may be plunged into war at a fortnight's notice, and it is certain that in such a war she would find herself opposed to Russia. Now England, with time to bring her forces into action, is more than a match for Russia; but, if taken by surprise, she might be worsted in the first campaign. It is, therefore, the first duty of statesmen and military commanders, responsible for the safety of the Empire, to gain time for the organization of the English forces; and, with regard more particularly to the defence of India, where the appearance of a Russian soldier would be the signal for a general uprising of the disaffected classes throughout the country, it seems to be absolutely necessary that a military position should be taken up beyond the frontier which would enable the English to delay the advance of an invading army till the garrison of India could be reinforced from home. To our thinking, then, it will be madness for the English Government not to seize the opportunity which the weakness of Shere Ali now presents in order to gain control of passes which a few English troops could defend against any foe. But the policy of our Government is to run no risk till it is on

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

In the House of Commons this evening the Hon. Mr. Robert Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that Government had that day received entirely satisfactory assurances from Berlin, and that Government considered there was no cause to apprehend that the peace of Europe would be disturbed.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

The following promotions have been gazetted:—

TO BE LIEUT.-COLONELS.

Major F. B. Campbell to the 14th Hussars.
Colonel Cadwallader Adams to the 10th Foot.
Colonel Hugh Rowlands to the 34th Foot.
Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Jordan to the 41st Foot.

BREVET APPOINTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Mignon to be Colonel.

In consequence of the death of General M. Barlow,

Lieut.-General R. R. Robertson to be General.

J. J. Basset to be Lieut.-General, C.E. Nugent to be Major-General.

In consequence of the death of General Drummond,

Lieut.-General S. Braybrooke to be General.

Major-General Sir C. Reid to be Lieut.-General.

Colonel P.A. Butler to be Major-General.

Major F. N. Dore to be Lieut.-Colonel.

In consequence of the death of Major-General J. C. Brooke,

Colonel E. W. D. Bell to be Major-General.

Major E. D. Harvest to be Lieut.-Colonel.

In consequence of the death of General J Briggs,

Lieut.-General Hope Dick to be General.

Colonel William Sankey to be Major General.

Major Alfred Wright to be Lieut.-Colonel.

In consequence of the death of General the Earl of Carnwath,

Lieut.-General Sir C. T. VanStraubenzee to be General.

Major-General Sir Charles Staveley to be Lieut.-General.

Colonel Edmund Wood to be Major-General.

Major Robert Douglas to be Lieut. Colonel.

GERMANY.

It has been reported from Berlin that a discovery has been made of the existence of a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Bismark and Dr. Falk, the Minister of Public Instruction.

The Russian Government have granted concessions for railways to be laid between Tiflis, Bakon and Tiflis Djulfa.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

The Manchester Market also quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 102
Bar Silver 57
The Market closed to-day with discount is 3¼ per cent.
Arrival—Acton.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE 12TH MAY. 7-18 P.M.

Mail Steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

It is stated that the supreme authorities of the East India Railway at home have given orders that natives are to be employed to a considerable extent as engine drivers and guards on that line.

The actual receipts on account of Opium Revenue for Bengal and Bombay for the latest month sales amounted to £683 728, being £ 71,098 better than the estimates. For the two sales of Bengal opium and one month's duty on Malwa Opium the actual receipts amounted to £1,193,128, being £126,123 better than the estimates.

The irrigation and railway projects in North Behar, which the Government of India resolved in November last to undertake, have received the approval of the Secretary of State for India. The object of these works is to prevent or to mitigate famine in these districts in future. In another column will be found the letter from the Secretary of State with reference to this important resolution of the Government of India.

There is much discussion in Madras as to who should be Municipal President in Mr. Loch's place. The appointment is made of Mr. Turner, but it is now rumoured in Madras that the Government of India has disallowed the appointment. It seems likely that Captain Awdry, the ex-Private Secretary to the late Governor, may be appointed, as of the two Municipal Presidents, which Madras has alone had, both have been ex-Private Secretaries.

The programme of the movements of the Prince of Wales as given by the *Daily News* and which will be found in another column, makes out that His Royal Highness will conclude his visit to India in Bombay, embarking from here; cons quently His Royal Highness will not arrive in Bombay before the end of next February. This programme can hardly be correct, as Sir Bartle Frere will never let the Prince waste his time at sea instead of landing at Bombay, the gate of India.

The *Shanghai Courier* has received private news from Hankow that the French missionaries near the town had received information from their colleagues in Lake Szechuan that the authorities at Manyee had prayed for the rescission of their intention to interfere with the progress of the Rangoon Expedition, and were awaiting its arrival at that city to put a stop to it altogether. The fathers communicated the news to the French Consul at Hankow before the news of the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on the expedition had reached China.

The *Englishman* concludes a long article on the native army in the following words:—"One would imagine there were immense difficulties in the organisation of our native army. We can confidently assert that every division of the army would produce three officers who would settle the matter to the satisfaction in a week, if not a day. It is well known that Lord Northbrook came out to the country fully determined to take up the question but he met with such opposition in this country that he lost all hope of settling the matter during the tenure of office of the present Commander in-Chief."

We learn from the *Englishman* that Captain Cooke, the officiating Political Agent at Bhamo, has arrived in Rangoon, accompanied by the remnant of the unfortunate Pan hays who had taken refuge in the Residency at that place. One of these is the son of Tah-si-koon, who was murdered by the Chinese when Governor of Momein. Captain Cooke, who from the first disagreed with Colonel Horace Browne as to the trustworthiness of the King's professions of friendliness, is said to be of opinion that very strong measures will have to be taken to bring His Majesty to his senses, and that he undoubtedly intends mischief.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 6th May 1875, that the rainfall of the past week has been light in Madras, Mysore, and the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay. Storms are reported from Nagpore, Bilaspore and Balaghat in the Central Provinces. In Bengal there has been a seasonable and general fall throughout the whole province, with the exception of the small portion of Behar. Heavy rain has fallen in Assam and Sylhet. In the North-Western Provinces light showers are reported from Meerut, Benares and Jhansi; else where the returns are blank. Few crops remained on the ground. In Bengal the rice sowings are progressing favourably, and the harvest continues in the Punjab with generally fair results.

The *Friend of India*:—"Does Germany mean peace or war? A London telegram of April 10th, tells us that all the morning papers contain sensational articles, consequent on the warlike tone of the *Berlin Post*, but that while the basis of the alarm is supposed to be the religious question, the real reason is the rapid manner in which the French army is being reorganised. Germany is under too wise leadership to plunge into war, in the reckless spirit which many heedlessly attribute to her. Bunsen once affirmed that the Germans were the people of God of the 19th century, and there was a truth in the seemingly boast, not yet perhaps fully apprehended by Europe." We suppose Bunsen meant, that his countrymen are the modern Jews. According to the Scriptures, "the people of God" were never happy unless they were at war with their neighbours or with one another.

The *Coconada Advertiser* reports an extensive Post Office robbery which has been committed lately at Ventapollum in the Kistna District, Ventapollum is a thriving village about 30 miles from Musulipatam, and famous for the manufacture of native cloths, and it has a subordinate Post Office, which is presided over by a Deputy Post Master on a salary of Rs. 40, and who is a Brahman, by name Kopparti Kondalrow, and who has been in the service nearly 18 years. It would appear that no less than six registered letters have been opened by the Deputy Post Master, and currency notes to the value of Rs. 6,000 have been extracted. Besides these, he opened two bangly parcels, one contained a laced handkerchief, and the other some pills. A portion of the currency notes has been remitted to his friends to liquidate his debts. The Deputy Post Master is now in the hands of the Police awaiting his trial. There are no less than eight distinct charges against him.

Cases having occurred of Native soldiers, who it was intended should return to their duty, having been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for short periods, not involving dismissal from the service; and as it is imperative under the provisions of the 151st Article of War that all persons so sentenced *shall* be sent to jail to undergo such imprisonment, irrespective of its term; and as it is considered undesirable, to the detriment of discipline, that men who have been so dealt with should return to their duty as soldiers, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras impresses on Courts Martial, and on Officers holding summary trials, that it is for the above reason unadvisable to sentence sepoys to shorter periods of imprisonment with hard labor than three months, (the minimum period involving dismissal from the service.) Should a shorter term of imprisonment be considered adequate, a Court Martial will still have the option of awarding imprisonment without hard labor, which will be carried out as directed in para. 2140 of the Madras Army Regulations.

Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of March 1875, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1874:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,44,56,077	2,74,71,869	2,43,97,959
Il-legal	3,4,01,402	2,56,68,240	2,91,02,214
Assam			28,07,444
British Burmah	29 44,612	51,31,254	50,18,386
N. W. provinces	2,01,21,693	1,68,67,103	1,88,19,064
Oudh	68,50,222	41,29,435	53,57,444
Punjab	1,08,72,676	1,04,83,766	1,20,41,881
Bombay	4,31,37,889	2,72,8 ,202	2,50,42,116
Central Provinces	68,69,077	63,68,031	1,09,15,114
Madras	3,34,66,325	2,64,55,427	2,88,77,797
Total	8,91,35,473	14,17,23,422	15,09,95,082

The Government of Bombay has already thanked the English officials in general at Nasick for the success of their strenuous efforts to stamp out cholera at that station; and we are now glad to publish the following special acknowledgment of the excellent service rendered by the medical officer, Dr. Cody, who after working most energetically to stop the epidemic, has since sent in a valuable report upon it:—

No. 1412.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1875.

Memorandum from the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 344 dated 3-4 May 1875, forwarding (with letter No. 3915 April 1875) from the Superintendent of Vaccination and Health Officer W. Circle on the epidemic of cholera at Nassick; expressing his regret that his own state of health prevented him entering this valuable document in detail; and requesting that special thanks may be accorded to Dr. Cody for his services during the recent outbreak of cholera at Nassick, and for his valuable report thereon.

Resolution.—Dr. Cody should be thanked for his valuable report, which is very creditable to him.

(Sd.) B. JAMES,
For Ag. Chief Sec'y. to Govt.

The *Friend of India*.—The appointment of Mr. Kipling to Lahore for the establishment of a school of art in that city, evidences we hope the growth of a conviction in the country that the time has arrived when we must supplement the purely scholastic training of the Government Colleges of India with the technical teaching in which our own country is so sadly deficient, and the diligent cultivation of which on the Continent in the last twenty years is placing the industrial classes of Europe at almost fatal disadvantage in comparison with those of Germany and other nations. Mr. Kipling's appointment has been talked of for the last two years, and we hail its announcement with unmingled satisfaction. The complaint is universal that our colleges as now constituted form merely a door of entrance into the subordinate ranks of the Government service, the domains of Vakildom or the profession of Medicine. A system that fosters an ambition so narrow as this stands self-condemned and the public will, we believe, be glad to know that a Conference was lately held at Belvedere for discussing the steps that should be taken to widen the aspirations of the native youth, who are being educated by Government in Bengal Sir Richard Temple himself presided at the conference which has marked by an almost unanimous agreement of view as to the desirableness of some change. It is an old cry of crying magnitude that our educated native youths should be all looking either to Government, or to the Law Courts, or to the Hospital as the only fields of service open to them, while the country is absolutely destitute of the very first elements of real technical power.

No more striking illustration could be adduced, says the *Friend of India*, of the revolution effected by the Suez Canal, than that suggested by a comparison of the shipping advertisements of to-day with those of 20 years ago. Then we hardly ever heard of steamers in these regions, except in connection with the stately proceedings and crushing fares of the P. and O. Company. Then, it was a splendid run to get home in one of Green's or Smith's clippers in 90 days. Now, an ordinary cargo steamer, carrying a few passengers, lands us comfortably at Southampton in 68th day. First we have the time-honoured P. & O. company, next the Massageries Maritimes de France, then the Italian Steam Navigation company. Not inferior to the last mentioned is the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, then comes the Anchor Line followed by the Wilson Line, Star Line, &c. Besides the regular steamers of these and similar "Lines," we have our choice of a large and constantly increasing number of private vessels—less regular perhaps in their departures and arrivals, but many of them not a whit inferior in size, accommodation, speed and careful management. Another fact worthy of mention in these noble Steam Fleets is the nature of the vessels generally composing them. It will be found that nearly the whole of the steamers are new, many of them having been built expressly for the Indian Passenger Trade; and all are superbly fitted out with every convenience and luxury. Twenty years ago, a vessel of 1,500 tons ranked as the largest of our Indian sailing vessels. Now, 3,000 tons is a very common figure to see appended to the name of a passenger steamer and 4,000 tons not uncommon, whilst some are considerably above that tonnage. In point of speed, several steam vessels owned by new companies are equal, if not superior, to the P. and O. Recently we read of a steamer leaving Suez two days after the P. and O., and arriving at Bombay one day earlier. The lowering of fares is another item worthy of consideration. A first class passage can now be obtained, exclusive of beer and wines, for Rs 450. The result of all this is, a greatly increased and rapidly increasing flight to England from India; and an annual accession of visitors and tourists from England, the Continent, and America to India. Even our civil officials are losing their summer visitors—drained off by the absorbing Suez Canal. And many parents who formerly sent their children to Hill Schools are now taking advantage of cheap passages to give them the benefit of Home Education. As fares are reduced still more this homeward tendency will further increase. Why should not £ 30 pay as well for 30 days without beer and wines, as £ 60 used to pay for 90 days with beer and wines? We believe that first class passages will eventually be procurable for £ 30, and that now is the time for Shipping Companies to look the future in the face.

MARAVILLA COCO.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Ensure solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids a d Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fruit.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PIGS ON THISTLES.

If you have said a thing is black, and want to change your mind,
Because to call that blacky white would better pay, you find;
To cast your words with dignity, if you would wish to learn,
To the pages of the *Pioneer* you're only got to turn;
And then you'll see by looking "from another point of view"
What's black is white, what's white is black—so comfortably true!
Thus when they get a Circular, by breach of confidence,
And think that Inglis wrote it, then they deem it full of sense,
And sing the fancied author's praise in greasy slobbering psalms,
And break his honourable head with their unblessed balms.
But when they find that Cooper wrote the Circular they praised,
The pen of condemnation is without delay upraised;
Their blessings turn to curses; and their water sweet to gall;
And Cooper can but thistles find, where figs for Inglis fail.

—*Lucknow Times.*

BURMESE POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—In a recent issue of your paper you have published the names of "four of the best informed men in the province regarding Burmese politics" as having expressed their apprehensions that the King of Burmah will probably anticipate our Government by himself making a raid into our territory. Among the four names is mine, and I, therefore, request you will allow me to contradict the statement as far as I am concerned. That in the excitement of feeling consequent on the threats of hostilities implied by the recent proceedings of both Governments, some local Burmese officials on the frontier should forget his orders to keep quiet and on some real or fancied provocation do some violence that would commit his master is not unlikely, and I may have said so. But that the King or his Government at Mandalay will commit the mistake of beginning a war with our Government is not for a moment to be expected. Especially is it extremely unlikely when His Majesty awaits the visit to his capital of a special envoy from the Viceroy—a visit that His Majesty knows well how to turn to the account of his prestige among his own people, however it may end as far as its special purpose is concerned. I may perhaps add that at the beginning of our negotiations with the Burmese Government, justice, right, and even the true interests of our own policy, were on the King's side and not on ours; but for a Government so unfortunately ignorant of everything outside its own dominion, so laughably arrogant and so devoid of any sense of dignity of true pride, so wonderfully incapable of distinguishing good counsel and real sympathy from the silliest nonsense and ridiculous flattery, as is the Government of His Majesty the King of Burmah, nothing is so easy as to put itself in the wrong, and this I believe it has done.

CLEMENT WILLIAMS.

ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

(*Indian Daily News*)

A RATHER serious collision, which led to the detention of all the local afternoon trains, took place near Bydabutty siding at 1 P. M. on Saturday. From what we have been able to learn (the company as usual observing the closest secrecy in the matter) it appears that two goods trains in charge of native guards came into collision near the Bydabutty station and a complete "smash" was the result, but whether attended with loss of life or not is not known. The four ensuing trains were allowed to proceed at the end of two hours up to Serampore, and this station was a sight to see at 6 P. M. There were no less than 6 trains delayed at the station. Curious passengers did their best to learn what had happened, but except the vague statement that there was a block on the line a little further up, nothing more was to be gleaned. The night up mail which ought to have left at 11 at night did not leave Howrah till half-past six on Sunday morning, and the inconvenience to those who intended to be passengers by it might be imagined. We know several gentlemen who were the whole night at the station, waiting in momentary expectation of starting, and to all their enquiries, no mortal in the employ of the company could or did give the least information. A stolid "don't know" was the re assuring reply to all questions. We further learn that some of the smaller fry of the company with a corps of sappers and miners were sent up to the scene of the accident, but evidently did nothing, because the night mail was not despatched till some hours after the occurrence of the accident, with only some temporary arrangement, for transhipping passengers to another train on the other side of the "block." It is to be hoped that a strict enquiry will be made, in order to learn whether the new system of employing native guards led to the occurrence of the accident. From motives of false economy, there is no telegraph communication between Bydabutty and Serampore or Coonaghur, and other small stations, the result being that in case of an accident occurring of this kind, at or near any of these stations, there is great loss of time in forwarding information on to the next station telegraphic station and, therefore, also information cannot be sent reporting progress as to the progress made in clearing the line, so that even the great "Urbanity" at Howrah must have been ignorant of the state of affairs at any given time.

THE HORSE OF THE RAJPOOTANA PLAINS.

An article on the horse supply of India, in a recent number of the *Calcutta Review*, discusses a subject very important and interesting, both from a public and private point of view. Although a "light weight" may find no difficulty in India in providing himself with a suitable mount, it is very different when *pater-familias*, approaching the tenth lustre, probably suffering from, although not admitting, some loss of nerve, would willingly purchase a mount which would not be incompatible with his time of life, attempts a horse deal. The twelve stone man, if at all a "hard rider," is practically limited in his choice to Walers and Cape horses, and he must indeed be lucky if he can find a thorough-bred or Yarkunden gallowy equal to the occasion. But though most men, at the expense of a very considerable hole in their bankers' account may be able thus to find a suitable mount, it is to some evident that Government could not afford to provide for the cavalry regiments in the army. The fact of so much having been done to further the trade in horses between India and the Colonies, is evidence that the supply of horses from the Persian Gulf—call them Arabs, Persians, Gulf Arabs or whatever you like—has not been sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian market. We cannot help thinking, however, that while Government has been seeking to supply the wants of the country in the matter of horse trade, and to breed horses by its own Stud Department, the possibility of a better supply of country-bred animals has been somewhat overlooked. But it is not in Bombay or Scinde, that we must look for such in the Punjab, that the enquirer for good country-bred horses must turn this attention. It is in the semi-desert districts of Western Rajpootana, that Indian-bred horses attain most perfection. From Bickaner in the north, to the Run of Kutch and Kattywar in the south, from the Aravelli Mountains in the east to the Omukote desert in the west is the country which may be called the land par excellence for horse-breeding in India; and especially so towards the centre of this tract. The country consisting chiefly of stretches of apparently boundless yet sandy plains, is not very dissimilar to the Arabian desert on which the true Bedouin rears the steeds most famous for their powers of fleetness and endurance. As in Arabia, so in Rajpootna, good water is scarce, and only found at long distances; grain is too expensive for much to be expended, as food for young horses while at certain seasons of the year the whole surface of the earth is covered with a grass of a peculiarly fine and nutritious nature. Then again, the education of the young animal scarcely differs from that which its fellow-creature from the dwellers in Bedouin tents. As a colt, it is expected pretty much to pick up its own living, and its limbs are unfettered by chain, rope, or hobble. If the dam has to work the colt trots behind and will for days follow the mounted mother through journeys of hundreds of miles. At other times, it roams with numerous companions over the vast expanse of plain surrounding the village or huts of the breeders. The breaking-in to the bit and saddle is one very easy operation and the preparatory step is probably the being mounted by children scarcely less wild than the colt itself, and with whom an early friendship generally exists. In after-life the horse carries the Thakoor of the district, or one of his sowars; men who think little of rivalling the distances travelled on horseback by the most famous cavalry India has known The principal breeders of horses in these districts are the th-koors or zemindars, and hitherto these have been the sources of supply than with the idea of meeting the wants of distant markets. Little or no encouragement has hitherto been held out towards what might become a fertile source of equine supply.

There are two large horse fairs held in the district during the year viz. at Pokur near Ajmere and at Tillorea in Marwar. At Pokur for several years past, the British authorities of Ajmere have offered prizes for the best cattle of all sorts; and horse military officers from the local corps of Rajpootana and Central India attend to pick up remounts. But the best horses are not brought to these fairs. They are kept for home use; the Rajpoot Thakoor of the West being almost as fond of his horses as the Bedouin of the desert. Occasionally the *res angustæ domi* may oblige the owner to part with the best horse from his stable, but this is only an exceptional case; and even then it is but rarely a horse of superior quality finds its way to the public market, as one or other of the neighbouring Rajhs is always ready to give a good price for a fine Marwarree, Mullanee, or Kattywaree animal. Doubtless the horse-breeding districts of Western Rajpootana would need a small portion of the wants of the British Government for, as observed above, no encouragement has been given to the breeders to produce animals for Government purposes. But practically the field would be found almost as extensive as unfenced, and in a few years, under tact and management, a very large supply of serviceable animals would be forthcoming. The horses bred in these districts are very different to the diminutive equine race of the other parts of India. They all have Arab blood, combined with bone and size, which latter has probably been derived from the occasional introduction into the district of an English entire horse, or as may less frequently have happened an English mare. But with stature and weight sufficient for military purposes they possess all the endurance and capability of existing on scanty food of the Arab. If we recollect right Mr. Hallen has expressed a most favourable opinion of the Marwarree or Mullanee horse. but his recommendation of cultivating this field of supply appears to have been lost sight of for some years past. As in Arabia, so in Western Rajpootana, it is the mare which is most prized by the owner, not only for breeding purposes, but also as possessing more endurance, and being less restive than the horse. An extraordinarily good mare can scarcely be purchased; for like the sage at the Olympic games, who told an enquiring competitor to ask the dam of his horse if he could win, the Rajpoot breeders are well aware that the colt owes more to the mother than to the sire. Unfortunately we cannot say so much for the beauty and good look of these Rajpoot horses as for their other qualities. For although some handsome specimens are met with, the majority are rather big headed, Roman-nosed, white-faced, and often also white-stockinged. We recollect the old adage, "three white feet, and a white nose, cut his throat and throw him to the crows!", but there is no rule without the proverbial exceptions. We have seen ugly horses, with the opprobrium of white stockings and white nose, even with a wall eye into the bargain, just as good working-animals as the most beautiful bay, adorning the eye of a cavalry officer. We are not now writing of a hunter for the Queen's stag hounds or for shires; nor yet of a park hack or a lady's palfrey but of animals fit for rough work in a tropical climate. Of such animals a very large number might be produced in Western Rajpootana where the nature of the country and the habits of its people differ so little from those of Arabia and its denizens. To induce the people to breed for the British market some tact would be required and some trouble must be taken. For the people and especially the nobles, are jealous and do not like to see the best animals leaving their semi-desert country where the horse and camel are the only means of rapid locomotion.

THE MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT—1873-74.

(*Madras Times.*)

The Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1873-74, has at last made its appearance. Those who know how such reports are brought out in this Presidency will not be surprised at this delay in issuing it. Compared with the Administration Reports of the other Presidencies, Madras Administration Reports are usually dry reading, and the present report from no exception to the rule. There was nothing important during the year as regards the season and harvests, except the failure of the North-East monsoon, which occasioned a scarcity of water in the Southern Districts generally, and gave rise to so much anxiety at the time to the authorities. As regards public health, the year wasn ot unfavourable, and was remarkable for what practically amounted to a total immunity from the ravages of cholera. There were only 840 deaths from this cause in the calendar year 1873, and the figures for the official year, 1873-74 are believed to be still smaller. Notwithstanding the fact of the mortality from this cause the total number of deaths registered in 1873 was 5,059 in excess of that of 1872,—a result which the Sanitary Commissioner attributes to improved registration; but there was a considerable increase in the mortality from small-pox, which already during the first weeks of death from fever grew still heavier. The work done by the by the Revnue Survey Department, we are told in the report, "continues to maintain that high character that has ever distinguished it." The area measured under all branches came to 3,983 square miles at the average cost per square mile of R. 127, and 2,530 square miles at Rs. 43 were demarcated. Satisfactory progress was made in the settlement work too. Besides field operations, the introduction of new rates into portions of five districts was effected, whereby the revenue was increased by 1,58,088. The Government have, however, shown no desire to enforce the levy with undue speed. There were thirty-seven estates under the management of the Court of Wards, with a nominal yearly income of Rs. 32,72,418. The strength of the Police Force in the whole Presidency on the 31st March 1874 was 22,282, and the total cost was Rs. 35,09,300. The subject of the numerous dismissals and resignations in the department has occupied the attention of the Inspector-General, who calculates that during the five years there were no fewer than 36 274 men have left the force. Vast differences are shown in the matter of punishments between Districts, but better results are expected for the future. Fewer men were punished by the Courts, but there were several cases of extorting evidence. With regard to crime, there was an improvement in the number of dacoities committed, and in the percentage of convictions in detected cases; but this class of crime, it is remarked, is still far higher than it should be, and special steps are being taken to suppress it. Cattle-lifting is very prevalent in some of the Southern districts, and steps have been taken for its suppression. The number of false charges made to the Police continues very great. Of the doubtful cases referred to the Magistracy, 10,604 were directed to be struck off as false. In the administration of Criminal Justice there was nothing calling for special comment. There was an increase in the population of the prisons, owing to a large influx during the latter months of the year. The health of the prisoners was good, and it is remarked that "the continued healthiness of jails in this Presidency is most gratifying in return for the thought, labour and money that have been expended in effecting this improved state of things. In the administration of Civil Justice the most notable event of the year was the coming into force of the Madras Civil Courts Act. The operations of the Registration Department there was the usual increase of 9 per cent. and a steady increase has occurred in the number of wills registered since the Hindu Regulation were enacted in the Presidency in 1802. Under the head of Military, the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore comes in for special notice in the report. The general health of the troops, both European and Native, during the year, was satisfactory, and the death-rates low. In the Marine department, the only thing of note during the year was the fact that the Harbour Scheme was definitely considered and commended itself to the Madras Government. Next come the departments of Public Works, Forests, Fisheries and Mineral resources, which are reported on in turn; and then comes Trade, under which heading we find there was an increase in the value of imported and exported merchandize as compared with the previous year and certain staples rose considerably. Thus 41,548 950 lbs. of coffee exported in 18 2-73 were valued at Rs. 1,12 76,512, while the diminished export of 1873-74, amounting to 41,479,712 lbs. was computed to be worth Rs. 51,61,890. There was a decrease in the import of bullion, and a very large increase in its export which exceeded the former by £993,999, and amounted to Rs. 1,84,09,184. The total expenditure of the Works Department during the year amounted to Rs. 78,65 662, from Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds. Among material buildings, the most important were various new Telegraph Offices. Railways and Irrigation come next under review, and then Imperial Revenue and Finance. The total Imperial Revenue of the year was Rs. 8,23,56,461, and the expenditure Rs. 6,14 97,699, being a decrease in the receipts under "Imperial Services" of Rs. 12,49,382; and an increase in the charges of Rs. 8,65,280. Owing mainly to adverse seasons, the collections of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 4,44,66,935 or more than 24 lakhs less than in 1872-73. In 1873-74 more than a million of persons became paupers for 17 lakhs of rupees, but only 15 per cent. suffered their property to be attached, and this number was further reduced to 4·5 per cent. before sales were effected. The revenue from Sea Customs amounted to Rs. 31,43,085 or Rs. 3,69,140 more than in 1872-73, and is the largest yet realized. The Land Customs also had an increase of Rs. 23,196. The revenue from Salt was Rs. 1,29,50,200, being Rs. 1,41,748 in excess of that of 1872-73. Abkari revenue showed a loss of 69,033 less than in 1872-73, owing chiefly to bad seasons and high prices. There was an increase of Rs. 4,48,998 in the Stamp Revenue. There were no fewer than 99,282 immigrants, the whole of which number, excepting 500 from Salem, was contributed by Madura and Tinnevelly. The number of immigrants was 82,114. Fourteen Civil Dispensaries were opened by Local Funds Boards and Municipalities during the year, and a growing appreciation of the medical aid afforded is shown by the increase of patients, who numbered 91 199 more than in the previous year. In vaccination, good progress was made, the increase of operations being 28,843, and the percentage of success 93,78. The growth of education during the year was very marked. The year 1872-73 excepted, at no time, it is remarked, has the increase of schools and scholars been so large. The proportion of pupils to population was 1 in 135, and the advance was common to both sexes to Christian and Mahomedan, Hindu and Pariah.

UNDER AN INDIAN SUN.

(*Madras Mail.*)

"Helen.—Boy —Boy!—Butler!"—(ringing a sixpenny toy-bell passionately: consequently no sound issues).

Fred.—(Who understanding home signals, &c., enters his wife's sanctum)—"Hollo! What's the row? By Jove one would fancy the Dev—I mean, the cat was at the milk." (Shouting). "Here Boy!"—(tenderly to his better half) "What do you want, darling?"

Helen.—The Cook, dear; he is so tiresome never here at the proper time. One would fancy, he was a Queen.—(Enters Boy).

Fred.—"Impossible my dear, wrong gender.,—(To Boy.) Tell that rascally cook, I'll break his head, if he doesn't obey orders, and come at the proper time—keeping Mrs. waiting like this. And youre as bad, for not heeging Mrs. and the bell, and not coming (sarcastically) too muchee "quicker."

Boy.—"What can do, Sar? Cook say coming—but making the spit for the duff."

Fred.—Be dad! I'll spit him.—(Enters Cook) (to wife) "Here you are, dear! here's the Qu—sulprit, I mean. Shall I spit him.

Helen.—(unromantically)—"Don't be silly, Fred;—especially before the servants—How can they respect me—and, you bawling like that—for all the cantonment to hear you. Now—go!—"

Fred.—"Well! if I hadn't yelled, the fellow wouldn't have come.—(Sighing) Ah, me! such is gratitude!! (naturally)—And, dear tell him not to boil our eggs in the kettle, and then use the water for our tea."

Helen.—"What!"

Fred.—"Only, what I saw this morning, You were taking "consti-tu-tation" out of the pillows. Yesterday you said the tea tasted horribly, you ought to have said fowlly, for wasn't there an embryo chic.

Hel-n.—(Angrily catching F. up), "Now, don't be silly.

Fred.—(Quickly) "Ah! who's going to be angry and make ugly faces, now?

Helen.—"Well—go away—do! I shan't have time to do the accounts or get may dress ready for the party o-morrow, Go—(sweetly entreating) do go, Fred, and smoke, and leave me to do the accounts."

Fred.—"All right, my own—Ta ta. (exit)."

Helen.—"Now cook, your accounts—quick. (Sitting down to desk table.) "Well!"

Cook.—"Yes, Mam. "One leg and ribbis mutton—one-eight." Porta.

Helen.—(Checking him). What! absurd! downright cheating! I'll only put down one Rupee. I.—

Cook.—(Quickly) "Beg Mrs. pardon—That best sheep—done feed him gram—That can't get more cheap. Ask all the Mem Sahib log—I only getting cheap—every body paying three rupees. What for cheating?—Mrs. same like my mother, father, every thing."

Helen.—(Impatiently) "That'll do—go on, go on—quick."

Cook.—"Potatoes, greens—four anna. Flour, two annas. Salt, pepper, two anns. Curry stuff three anns. (Cook hesitates—and hatching reasons) er, 12 yegge—four. . ."

Helen.—(Raises her voice to high pitch)—"What! twelve eggs! What do you mean? Nonsence! Positive cheating! you never used twelve eggs."

Cook.—"Mrs not angry—I tell truly. Mrs. please listen! I telling all.—Mrs. take two for morning. Baby pudding the five—two for—"

Helen.—"Baby indeed—five! five in the pudding made in that soup plate!"

Cook.—"What I can do? When the baking come, then the yegg, everything getting small, when the boiling that all proper. What I can do? (getting no reply he proceeds) Two for ye crumb chops. Three the curry. (Continuing accounts) Mrs. done give butter, but not 'nough—obliged to get one anna more, crumb chops taking plenty much.

Helen.—"Well—well! go, on, go on, (resignedly) I call this cheating. Go on."

Cook.—(Smiling—thinks all storms are over.) (Pluckily) "Firewood, charcoal 10 annas."

Helen.—"What! (hot and indignant) "Ten! when every other lady pays only 4 annas. No—shameful—I will only write 6 annas. There!

Cook.—"Mrs. plenty please, listen. I poor man! You making cut—how I do? Baby hot water. Mrs. hot water; the waiting, that taking too much. What I do? Please write the proper. What for I tell wrong? Mrs. know me very well. I tell truly—I poor man."

Helen.—"Well, I'll do it this time—but mind!—I won't pay so much again."

Cook—"Thank you Mam. Please Mrs. tell ayah to take hot water quick."

Helen.—"Hold your tongue! Don't be so impertinent. The idea of telling me . . ."

Cook.—(interrupting) "No, Mam. I only telling the—"

Helen.—"Here—Fred! Fred! Fred! ! ! ! " (enter Fred cheroot in mouth) "I do wish you would come when I call you: instead of smoking that nasty cheroot!—Here's the cook quite impertinent to me; telling me what I am and am not to do. I really will not submit to his impertinence any longer. Now! speak to him—There he is! Do you hear, Fred?"

Fred.—(Takes cheroot out of mouth: has heard nothing) "About what, darling?"

Helen.—(Sighing) "Oh of the (suddenly angry), "About what! What! indeed!—His impertinence! of course; did you hear it? The idea that you—"

Fred.—(interrupting) Wait a wee, dear. I was two minutes away when you—mildly called my name in those melodious accents which—"

Helen.—"Well, that'll do.—Now scold him well for being grossly—grossely impertinent to me do!"

Fred.—(Putting himself in position, and working himself up to angry pitch) "Now, you ugly son of a black vampire, you cod's head, shrimpatsiled, blubberlipped sycophant. You—"

Helen.—(Impatiently.) "Now, be quick, and don't be absurd—who understands that rubbish?"

Fred.—"All right, darling." (To cook.) "Listen, cook?" (sternly—with no rubbish.) "If ever I hear Mrs. tell me you are impertinent to her again, I'll make you mincemeat of you with my whip!"

Helen.—(Interrupting) "That you shall not—that'll do—you have no medium. You need't be so rough in your expressions—especially before a lady, in presence of servants too. (To cook.) Now, mind cook if ever you are again impertinent I shall only have one response for and discharge you. Yesterday the dinner was filthy, beastly, abominable, and—(Fred coughs, and sneezes violently. Helen is checked) (To Fred.) (rebukingly) Well? Fred, I think you might show greater respect for—"

Fred.—(Quietly.) "Din't you say my language was strong, just now, dear? But you have overpowered me. Your adjectives were coming out so fast, darling, that the hysterical lump would swollin my throat, and—"

Helen—There! "(placing her hand on his mouth)" That'll do—(To cook) go cook—and mind tiffin is ready punctually at two—and the duck properly roasted—(removing her hand from Fred's mouth).

Fred.—(Shouts) With sage and onions. (Helen bolts) (Fred in glee) by Jove! I have had the last word—Eureka!"

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

(*Daily News*, April 15.)

We understand that, although it is definitely settled that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to the great Eastern Empire next cold season, the details connected with an enterprise which demands much forethought and pre-arrangement are up to the present time in an inchoate condition. It is believed, however, that the staff which will accompany His Royal Highness from England will be comparatively small. It is the opin

THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

(*Die Post*—Berlin, April 9.)

DURING the last few weeks the political horizon has become overcast. We had first the large purchases of horses on account of the French Government, which led to the German Government prohibiting the export of horses. Then we were struck by the considerable increase of the *cadres* of the French army which the Versailles Assembly voted, concealing it as it were intentionally, amongst the deliberations with regard to the creation of the new Constitution. Finally, there came the comments of the French journals on the journey of the Emperor of Austria to Venice—the undisguised joy which they expressed on that occasion. In a letter from Vienna, published in the *Kolnische Zeitung* of the 5th inst., all these facts were put together, and out of them was formed a picture of the present situation, which is presented to us under a very serious light. According to this letter it is evident that the reorganization of the French army is a work *ad hoc*, that is to say, with a view to an early war and is not a reform intended to last long or which could be borne for a long time.

According to the same correspondent the coalition of the Orleanists and Republicans whose work the constitution is has for its bond of union the immediate preparation of a war of revenge. So far as Austria is concerned it is true that Count Andrassy is a firm partisan of the German alliance; but a party which is powerful in the army and at Court, and above all in the ranks of the higher clergy, is endeavouring to bring about an alliance with France, and to obtain a compensation for the present dualism by creating either an aristocratic and hierarchical federalism, or an aristocratic hierarchical centralization subject to the influence of the Court. It is, therefore, not impossible that the members of this party may have taken advantage of the journey of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Venice to sound the Italian Government as to how far Italy might furnish the ground on which to form a triple alliance against Germany under the *egis* of the Pope. According to the Vienna correspondent of *Kolnische Zeitung* this ground exists; for in a great number of official circles in Italy, nothing is so much desired as the recognition of the State by the Pope, were it even at the cost of an act of great ingratitude to Germany.

Such is the picture presented to us by the *Kolnische Zeitung*. Far be it from us to question its accuracy as a whole. Indeed we are in a position to complete the picture by certain strokes furnished to us by our own observation, though in some respects we consider the picture erroneous.

We think it very probable that the Comte de Chambord's well-known letter of the 27th of October, 1873 which brought about the dislocation of the majority of the Assembly, which was then prepared to vote for the restoration of the legitimate throne was inspired to a great extent by the thought that the acceptance of that throne would mean immediate war. We think it very probable that the demand soon afterwards made by Marshal MacMahon that his presidency should have a definite duration which he wished to fix at ten years, emanated above all from the desire which he cherished of taking part as the head of the State in the war of revenge and directing its operations. We also think it probable that in the influential circles of the French army the prevailing idea is that a crown ought to be gained on the field of battle, or at least that a victorious army would be best fitted to award the crown. But we do not think that the immediate preparation of the war of revenge was the determining reason of the alliance recently concluded between the Orleanists and the Republicans on the basis of the constitutional laws. We have too high esteem for the perspicacity of the leaders of the Republican party to think that they do not know what would become of the Republic after a war conducted under the auspices of Clericalism, by clerical diplomacy and clerical generals

For the present we persist in our view that the guiding motive of the conduct of the Republicans was the desire to bind MacMahon to the Republic and to dissipate the fear of anarchy which alienates the people from the Republic and casts them into the arms of Bonapartism. We think it doubtful that in the elective Chamber transformed by the new constitution, there would be found a Republican majority disposed to hasten the war under the conduct of MacMahon and the Orleans princes. That is the reason why we consider that the war party in France thinks of the opening of hostilities before the dissolution of the present National Assembly.

We have nothing to add to the observations made by the *Kolnische Zeitung* on the subject of Austria and Italy. If we were called upon to answer the question, Is there a prospect of war? we should say, Yes, there is a prospect of war, but the clouds may yet be scattered. It is very questionable whether the Ultramontane intrigues in Austria will succeed in overthrowing Count Andrassy and it is no less questionable what the effect of his fall would be upon the people of Hungary as well as of Austria.

Yet we cannot deny that it is possible that military circles whose sentiments are reflected in the letter recently published by the Archduke Salvator, may succeed in drawing the State into the action which they desire. As regards Italy, it is well known that the majority of Italians look upon the Papacy as at once a national enemy and a national source of pride. The most ardent wishes of the Italians would be realized if the Papacy should cease to be an obstacle to the national State and consent to be only an object of pride for the nation. In substance the Papacy is nothing but the universal suzerainty of the Italian prelacy. In order to induce the Papacy to renounce in favour of Italy its Italian territorial possessions and to cause only for the universal supremacy respected by Italy, the greater part of the governing classes of Italy would be entirely disposed to conclude an alliance against Germany. And yet it is no slight matter to arrive at such a resolution, and it has not yet been arrived at. It is impossible to say whether France would undertake the war without being sure of the Austro-Italian alliance. The failure of that alliance and a victory of the Republican party might postpone the war.

We may possibly be asked why we examine at such length a possibility which perhaps will not be realized, and of which we do not desire the realization. There are people who think that when the roof of a house is in flames and there are plenty of firemen at hand, it is not necessary to awaken the persons sleeping in the lower stories of the house. For our part, we do not think that such a course should be followed with regard to the German people. We do not think that it is good to create disquietude and to cry—To arms! But, on the other hand, we do not think that it is proper to conceal from the German nation its situation and the dangers which its Government has to encounter. It is necessary for us all to form an accurate idea of our situation, and to act every day in conformity with it.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,70,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES over Rs. 44,92,820.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE of the VALUE of SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never scalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.....	£ 76,925
Do. 1862.....	£309,690
Do. 1872.....	£516,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, goals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,609,676 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	33 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 11	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	36 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the under-signed are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on Policies in existence, on which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all existing Life risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £714,426, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,645 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year was on the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Crairie, Esq., (Messrs. Crairie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY,